THE WAR.

Details of the Late Engagement Before Metz.

McMahon's Army Entirely Cut Off.

Russia About to Attempt Intervention.

The French Win a Fight Near Monson.

Great Apprehension in Belgium on Account of Movements of the Armies.

Gen. Bazaine's Communications Completely Destroyed.

Forced Departure of Germans from Paris.

The French Press on the Condition of Affairs.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

(Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.)

FROM ENGLAND.

Minister Washburne and the Germans.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A correspondent of the Telegraph, writing from Paris, 29th, gives the following news: Mr. Washburne has a hard time of it. The Germans in France are under his protection. Every German who is arrested under the recent proclamation of Gen. Trochu, demands at once to be taken before Minister Washburne for examination. No American has yet been captured as a Prussian spy, while two-thirds of every dozen Englishmen have been arrested. The Telegraph adds that Americans do not travel like Englishmen, with chests of plate. The former carry their countless diamonds in vest pockets and chignons.

King William's Route to Paris.

The Prussians entered Vouziers on the heels of the retreating French. King William's route to Paris is by the upper Marne and Meuse.

The French frigate which has been in the harbor of Leswick, Scotland, sailed thence on Sunday after repairing her machinery. She received notice from the British Government to leave.

Purchase of all ranks have been enrolled for the defense of the city.

McMahon's artillery was on.

[Special to the New York Telegram.]

LONDON, August 30.—A correspondent telegraphs that not only has McMahon failed to form a junction with Bazaine, but that a wedge of Prussians has been driven between the two armies. This human wedge is now thicker than ever before, and McMahon now finds himself seperated from Bazaine by two powerful German armies instead of one.

The French Win a Small Battle.

The French seven hundred men of Chasseurs D'Afrique, commanded by the Marquis D'Gallifite, attacked two regiments of Saxon dragoons, twice their number, near Monson, and after a sharp fight succeeded in utterly routing them with considerable loss.

It is still believed here that McMahon will continue to persevere in his endeavor to force his way to Metz, notwithstanding the obstacles which lie in his path.

Russia About to Attempt Intervention.

NEW YORK, August 30.—The World's London special telegraphs a repetition of the warning already several times given of the imminent peril of Russian intervention at no distant time in the war.

The Petersburg papers of the 28d formally deny that the Czar has in any way recognized the conduct of the Prussian government, of which he is nominal proprietor, and adds that Russia reserves to herself the most absolute freedom to act as her position requires in the interest of European equilibrium, and of her own destiny.

Excitement in Belgium.

The commander of the third military circumscription has formally interdicted the distribution of German newspapers through the mails.

The Sclavonic and Czech, journals in Austria, openly denounce the progress of the Teutons race in Central Europe, and call upon Russia to make the Austrian Government understand its mission.

The approach of the hostile armies to the Belgian frontier excites great apprehension in that country. The Belgian army is to be put on a war footing by a vote of August 12th. It is to be ordered to the front.

The arming of the garde civile goes on rapidly.

Movements of Prince Frederick Charles.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—It was reported several days ago that Prince Frederick Charles would return and go in pursuit of McMahon. This report seems to be gaining strength. It is supposed the Prince has thus been led to depart from the original plan of operations because his line of communications would be endangered with so large an army in his rear.

A North German schooner from Brazil lately put into Londonderry for refuge. A French frigate is cruising outside.

English Army Correspondents—More German Victories.

Army correspondents in France are faring badly. Austin, of the London Times, is imprisoned at Rheims. Hall, of the Telegraph, is imprisoned at Nancy, and Holdsforth, of the News, has been escorted back to Paris under guard.

The Times says on the 27th instant five German detachments routed six detachments of French cavalry near Vouziers, department of Ardennes. The Germans belonged to the Fourth Army Corps, which is now scouring the Eastern department, in order to prevent communication between McMahon and Bazaine.

Bazaine Entirely Isolated—McMahon and Bazaine to Attack the Prince Royal.

The Prussians say Paris telegrams, purporting to come from Bazaine, are fraudulent, and he is entirely isolated.

LONDON, Aug. 30—12:30 P. M.—The following news from the French War Office is just received: Nearly 900,000 men are now in the triangle formed by lines running from Rheims to Rethel and Vouziers.

Bazaine is not shut up. He has 130,000 men, and McMahon is 180,000 strong. They are stealing two marches on the Prince Royal, who is now two days ahead of Prince Frederick Charles. It is hoped the latter cannot come up in time.

Movement of Troops.

Fifty thousand men left Paris on Monday for the vicinity of Rethel. It is said the Prussian force there is 500,000 strong.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 30.—The Belgian troops are hastening to the frontier from all quarters. A great battle between the French and Prussians is apparently imminent, and the services of the Belgian troops will no doubt be necessary to protect the country from invasion.

Danger to Steamers in Bristol Channel.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The steamers City of Brussels and Palmyra, from New York for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown yesterday afternoon, the former at 8 o'clock and the latter at 2 o'clock.

The wreck of the Golden Fleece forms a dangerous obstruction to navigation in Bristol channel. American shipping is hereby notified that a light has been placed over the wreck, but that much care will be necessary in approaching the city.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 30.—The investment of Longwy by the Prussians, reported yesterday, is denied. McMahon's headquarters are at Sedan.

Movements of the Prince Imperial.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Prince Imperial was at Sedan on Sunday night, where the Emperor was also expected. A force of German uhlans was at that time only nine miles south of that place.

La Liberte says: The hour for a great battle has arrived. The situation has a new aspect. A battle must now take place in the valley of Argennes. The Prussians understand how grave events have become for them. Defeat is fatal. We must soon know, as we have reason to believe, that a battle is raging now. If the Prussians are repulsed they cannot march on Paris, but must retreat behind the Moselle. France every

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moment grows more formidable. She is preparing new armies. Even now vast numbers of new regiments are ready to take the field. Defeat cannot subdue us.

The Opinion Nationale says: War to the last. Let not one German recross the Rhine for centuries. Let Germany remember that enemies may enter, but cannot leave France.

The Place of the Next General Action.

The Bois de Boulogne has been closed to the public, as it is filled with thousands of cattle.

The Journals say that in case of siege the Embassadors from foreign countries will all reside in some city of the provinces.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The French say the district between Rheims, Vouziers, Sedan and Montmedy still be the scene of the next general action.

Expulsion of Germans from Paris.

The Times quite agrees with the Prussians that the French must be taught to know the power of her neighbors.

McMahon's extraordinary move may have delayed the Crown Prince's advance on Paris, but it has also made that advance at any time hereafter easy.

The London papers are perfectly belogged as to the positions of the hostile armies, as late war telegrams have made confusion more confounded.

The expulsion of Germans from Paris causes sad distress.

No News of the Great Battle Sunday.

[Special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, August 30.—Our special correspondent telegraphed from Verdun, Monday evening at 5 o'clock, and on Tuesday morning at 5 o'clock. His message has been received in this city. No news had been received there of the great battle reported to have been fought. Many Prussians are around Mouzon, Dun, and Stenay. Reports of cannon and musketry were heard in that direction on Sunday. An engagement is believed to have taken place near Buzancy. Five hundred Prussians attacked the railway station at Chauvency, which was guarded by fifty French soldiers. The fight lasted one hour, during which time there were seven killed and five wounded. The Prussians took 26 prisoners and burned the station.

A special correspondent writes from Mezieres, Sunday: "I left Rethel yesterday, and was one day on the road. On my arrival here I found no troops besides the garrison, but the Prince Imperial had arrived during the day with an escort of Cent Guards. The Emperor slept at Tourteron night before last, and left yesterday for Lechesne sending the Prince here at the same time. This a. m. the Prince and escort started at 10:30 o'clock for a secret destination, which I am privately informed is Sedan, thus proving that the Prussians have not, as reported, cut the railroad at Mezieres and Sedan. The Prince goes by road, indeed, but he would not be sent forward unless the neighborhood was clear of the enemy. We start to-morrow for Montmedy via Sedan. To-day there arrived several hundred artillery horses and some guns from Vincennes for the ramparts here. It is certain that McMahon does not mean to fight for some days. The National Gards here are in uniform forty years old, and are wholly undrilled but ready to fight. The Mobiles have no uniforms at all but look soldierly.

The persecution of correspondents continues, all being expelled from Rethel on whom the authorities could lay their hands.

A special correspondent writes from the Crown Prince's headquarters at Ligny, dated the 24th: This is a great day in the campaign of the third army. The King, Moltke, and Bismarck have arrived. The streets have been choked with Bavarian troops from morning till late this afternoon. The word is, "Forward to Paris." Infantry, cavalry, artillery, wagon-trains, and everything move ceaselessly forward. The troops are in excellent condition.

This same correspondent adds a sentence showing that the Prussians knew a week since of the last French movement. The Emperor is reported to have gone to Rheims. Some think he will try to return and march to the northward of the Germans to the rescue of the troops at Metz.

A special correspondent writes from Paris Monday: More than fifty thousand people have moved into Paris from the suburbs alone since Saturday night. Confusion is endless. The octroi duties are no longer levied, it being a sheer impossibility to do so. There are still 40,000 Germans here, of whom General Trochu's last order reaches 30,000 in the suburbs of Lavette and and Belleville aloye. Provisions for the siege arrive in enormous quantities. Three hundred and fifty hundred weight of flour, 1,500 hundred weight of rice has been stored in the city; 100,000 oxen and 500,000 sheep are in Bois de Boulogne; sixty millions of rations of preserved meats; three months' supply of salt, spices, sugar, tea and coffee, and six months' supply of wine and spirits has been stored. Private families, supply their own stores. Groceries and other shops are surrounded by purchasers, and their entrance is regulated by police. The Government asks farmers to bring all their supplies to Paris, promising them fair prices for the same.

Description of the Battle before Metz on Thursday.

NEW YORK, August 30.—A correspondent of the London Standard, who writes from Verdun on Tuesday morning, describes the battle which took place at Metz on Sunday, August 14th, at 1 o'clock. Sunday evening the French army, 180,000, was encamped all around Metz. Since the day previously a battle was considered imminent. Several attempts had been made to draw the enemy out of the woods they occupied. The Prussian army of Prince Frederick Charles, or rather the corps, now united in. Field Marshal Steinmetz, had taken its position on the road to Boulay, at the point intersecting that to Borney. The road from Deilenoir and Borney up to the forest of that place was occupied by the Prussians, part of their division being concealed by woods. Skirmishing had been going on all morning, but it was probable that no serious engagement would take place. At half-past one o'clock the French troops received orders to retrest from their position to go in the direction of Verdun. It was said in two days' time the Avant Garde Division were crossing the Moselle on a pontoon bridge thrown across a few hours previously, and the luggage, material and provisions of the army were crossing in the direction of Longuerille. The equipage of the Emperor had already left and Prince Napoleon first, and half an hour after the Emperor himself was leaving on horseback in the same direction. At 3 p. m. the Third corps, Decaen, the Fourth corps, L'Admirault, and the Garde Imperial, Bourbaki, were preparing also to leave their encampments, when suddenly the Prussians were seen to prepare for battle, and some others preparing for offensive movements in front of the woods of Borney and in the direction of Grissey and Mercey Les Metz. The French troops under command of Marshal Bazaine were composed of the Third and Fourth corps and the Garde Imperial. They were fronting Borney, Grisey and Mercey les Metz, the Imperial Garde forming the reserve near the fort DeKeuntin. At a quarter past 4 o'clock the attack was commenced. A heavy fire of artillery was heard in every direction. The soldiers of the Prussian landwehr were heading the Prussian corps d'armee. The mitrailleurs began their deadly work on each side. Confusion all around. Men falling in every direction. Columns whirling round as the bullets whistled their deadly work through the ranks. A battery of artillery, with a mitrailleur, was making fearful havoc in the Prussian ranks. I heard frantic bravos announcing its new exploits. The fire was well directed, the precision so great that each fire was positively mowing down the Prussian ranks, who were fighting in a desperate way, their artillery replying to the other and destroying the French batallions right and left. At 7 p. m. the Prussians were making a movement of retrest. A mitrailleur had been twice taken from the French, and although it is only one of the hundreds of incidents of battle, I mention it as it led to an important result. For the last hour one of the greatest efforts of the French had for its object the dislodgment of the Prussians from the woods of Borney, their troops being protected by that natural rampart. The brave Colonel of the 44th Infantry, 2d Division, in retaking the mitrailleur was the cause of an immense body of Prussians emerging suddenly from the woods and precipitating themselves as an infuriated torrent on the French divisions. It was only a pretext, for it was expected the Prussians would follow the same tactics as at Forbach and Froschwiller, which consists of keeping out of sight their best divisions and when the result of the battle seems in favor of their opponent, to change defeat into victory by that powerful movement of immense bodies of troops plunging suddenly on the enemy. But this time Bazaine had prepared a match for them.

The Imperial Guard, commanded by Bourbaki, had been kept in reserve. The artillery, from a strong position, began the offensive. The grenadiers advanced, and from that moment till 9:45 you would have thought you were in the middle of the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius. Fort De Queston, sweeping with its powerful batteries the flank of advancing columns, regiments of cavalry charging on the wing. At a quarter to nine, precisely, the Prussians were retreating, leaving from 25,000 to 34,000 men hors du combat. The French have lost close on 40,000 killed and wounded. One hundred and forty thousand Prussians took part in the fight against 78,000 Frenchmen, positively. Owing to Fort St. Quentin slaughtering the enemy, the Garde, except its artillery and a brigade of Grenadiers, did not fight. They were kept in reserve to the last during the combat. The rest of the French army was still retreating en route to Verdun, and at 9 o'clock I followed the Imperial garde retreating in the same direction. Gen. de Casn has been wounded in the leg, Gen. de Castley had his arm cut, and Marshal Bazaine himself received a slight contusion on the head. I heard the sight of the Champs de Bataille was horrible. In the morning in retiring they marched over the dead bodies, who were in heaps in some spots.

Official German Account.

BERLIN, August 18.—The Staats Anzeiger this morning publishes a fuller account of the battle before Metz last Sunday: The French army, on the morning of the 14th, stood in front of Metz, on the east side, near the point where the road from St. Avold is joined by that from Saar Louis. It was formed in great camps extending over at least six miles. The army appeared on the point of retreating toward Chalons. Marshal Bazaine must have had to contend with difficulties in carrying out this design, for he did not move. General Steinmetz attacked the French at 2 o'clock p. m. with the Thirteenth Division, which latter was supported by the 14th. The French troops were ranged in several lines, defended by very deep rifle-pits; for this reason, perhaps, they fired more quietly than in former actions. These lines were at Are le Gueneey, Ogy, Borney, and Colombes. The enemy's artillery, afforded good cover, but these of the pits were taken successively by storm by the Prussians, who fought very hard and with very great loss. The French losses were principally killed, because they fought in trenches. They were shot through the head, which alone was exposed. No less than 181 dead Frenchmen were counted behind one trench alone at the battle at the Glacis of Metz, and the French escaped in confusion partly into the fortresses and partly around the city.

The battle of the 16th at Mars la Tour is universally regarded here as a very important strategical success, because, as the enemy was driven back on Metz, their line of retrest on Chalons has been cut through, and the concentration of the French armies prevented.

A special correspondent writes from Saarbruck, August 18: In Tuesday's action the 8th Cuirassiers charged two regiments of French infantry, cutting their way through them. They found themselves opposed to a battery of six guns, which they took. The Prussian Cuirassiers were now charged by two regiments of French Carabiniers on both flanks. Wheeling right and left, the Prussians met their new foes, and after a desperate hand to hand fight drove back the French cavalry and brought off the six guns, together with two eagles. The brave 7th went into the action 800 strong, and 147 only survive. All the officers were killed. The survivors say now, with a terrible determination, "Wait until we get to Chalons and we will show the French what three fifties can do!"

Bazaine's Communications Completely Cut Off.

LONDON, August 30.—Dispatches from the Prussian general headquarters, dated Sunday noon, declare that Bazaine's communications are completely cut off, and all telegrams printed in Paris as from him must be manufactured. The squadrons of chasseurs defeated at Buzancy and nearly annihilated belonged to the 12th regiment. They were commanded by Lieut. Colonel Leporte, who was wounded and captured, with many others.

The Roads to Paris Closing—Death Struggle Imminent.

LONDON, August 30.—The French authorities to-day stopped travel via Calais to Paris, and the Boulogne route will probably be closed to-morrow. Channel steamboats are already withdrawing.

A decree appears in the Journal Officiel dismissing from office the Mayor of Boernay for issuing a proclamation advising citizens to make no defence.

Council of war at Paris condemned two more of the Villette rioters to death, one to hard labor for life, and one to five years' imprisonment.

Great preparations are being made at Charleville in the rear of McMahon's position for the accommodation of wounded.

The junction of McMahon and Bazaine is not dispaired of.

Blockade of German Ports.

The Journal Officiel states that the blockade of the German coast only became effective the 10th inst.

Capt. Cowell, for bringing the abandoned steamer Venezuelan to New York, received a chronometer watch and a purse of £300 from the Liverpool underwriters.

Austria Secretly Arming.

[Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A special dispatch from Berlin says that Austria is secretly arming. All officers and soldiers now on furlough are being recalled. Warlike preparations are being made. The object of this policy is unknown.

A dispatch dated Madrid, yesterday, says there are rumors of a disquieting nature relative to affairs in Cuba. It is said DeRodas demands 12,000 reinforcements to supply the great losses of his force, occasioned by sickness, and that recruiting goes on slowly.

The special envoy of the French Empress had a long interview with Serrano and Prim yesterday.

The Carlist movement is daily increasing in extent and importance. The Republicans are working quietly and with confidence.

A dispatch, dated Brussels, to-day says that Marshal McMahon is about to make a desperate effort to force his way from Sedan along the line of Montmedy and Leonsville railway, with the object of attacking from the north whatever Prussian forces may be gathered in the triangle formed by the fortresses of Metz, Verdun, and Toul, regardless of their members. McMahon hopes to have co-operation at all these places. The attempt is a bold and desperate one, as there is no escape from destruction in case of defeat. It is believed the Emperor and his son will await the result of this movement at Sedan, and be ready to cross at Bouillon in Belgium in the event of defeat.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Foreign families are leaving Paris. It is said they are not allowed to remove their carriage horses. Three members of Parliament, Sir C. W. Dilke and Messrs. Arthur Herbert and Henry Winterbothame, are serving in the hospital at Nancy. The Nasione, of Florence, says there is a perfect understanding between the Courts of England and Italy.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald.]

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A dispatch from Copenhagen to-day says that the French ironclads Armide and Reobombe are anchored this forenoon off Frederick's haven, Jutland. An attack on the Baltic fortresses is expected immediately.

A dispatch from Brussels, dated 8 o'clock p. m., says railway communication between that city and Paris is suspended.

Fighting has taken place between the advanced forces of the two armies on the line of railroad from Montmedy to Sedan.

Preliminary Fighting.

An official dispatch from Mandelsheim to-day, via Berlin, says the combined infantry and artillery brigades opened parallels within 600 or 800 paces of the fortress of Strasbourg without loss or opposition, forty-two guns were placed in position.

Italy Indignant.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Italy will not permit another power to replace the French forces at Rome.

The Pall Mall Gazette places no credit in the statements as to the number of Prussian forces. Those reports it says are not of facts, but of what General Von Moltke wishes to be thought facts.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.—The steamer Scandinavian has arrived.

LONDON, August 30.—A dispatch from Antwerp says the evident moments of bitterness with which France and Germany conduct the war is deplored there as it postpones hopes of peace; and, meanwhile, depression of trade and commerce continues.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Globe says unless the French achieve something there will be a million German soldiers on French soil within a fortnight.

Late advices from Shanghai say negotiations for the settlement of the Tien Tsin affair are progressing. The Imperial authorities of Peo Chee Lee admit that the conduct of the missionaries at Tien Tsin was inoffensive, and that they were wantonly attacked.

A dispatch from Pont-a-Mousson, dated 25th, says the reported movement of DeFailley's corps southeastward is untrue.

Our correspondent telegraphs from Luxembourg, Tuesday, at noon: Early this morning fighting took place between Ardun and Esch. One hundred and fifty Prussians were surprised by five hundred French near the frontier.

The French were driven back, and many were killed on both sides. There has been cannonading for five hours on the frontier. A dispatch from Arlon Sunday says Longroy was summoned on yesterday by the Prussians to surrender.

The commandant answered that he would not as long as his ammunition lasted.

The Prussians have no siege train, and can't seriously attempt to take the town.

The railway hence to Longvey has not been broken by the Prussians.

FROM FRANCE.

Appeal for a Thorough Organization.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The Patrie in an editorial to-day says: Military events of the utmost importance are preparing. Whatever may be the result at Paris, France must redouble her energy and create a third and fourth army. The Germans are active, and we must use all our efforts.

News from the Army of McMahon continues excellent. He has not been for one instant deceived by the movements of the Prince Royal. He has understood that the Prince means to overreach his army, and he has, therefore, kept in advance of the Prussians. The Parisians must not, however, cease preparing to repulse the enemy. In any event we must be ready.

A correspondent of La Liberte writes that the Prince Imperial has gone to Mezieres, where he will remain till further orders. Mezieres is considered impregnable. It contains a strong garrison and ample supply of munitions and provisions.

Movements of the Ministry—Prussians Marching on Epernay.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The Courier's Paris special this morning is very brief, and merely says the Ministry have packed up and are on the eve of departure for Tours.

Two special Queen's messengers reached London to-day with dispatches for the foreign office from Brussels. Terminska and Antwerp are fully armed.

It is reported that a column of 30,000 Prussian cavalry and artillery were yesterday marching on Epernay.

Treatment of American Correspondents.

An American newspaper correspondent at St. Avold had an interview with Bismarck, and was most cordially treated. The King was very kind also, and sent word to the "Amerikaner" that in case he found difficulty in procuring food he must come to the royal headquarters. The treatment of American journalists and travellers by Germans as well as by the French, has been most flattering, when compared with that bestowed upon the people of other nations, and testifies to the popularity of our country in all parts of Europe.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Much confusion was occasioned here by the forced departure of a large number of Germans. The journals facilitate the Governor upon the measure, which will insure the retreat of many enemies.

Circulating Medium—Germans to Leave Paris in Three Days—Foreigners Remaining for the Siege, &c.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Gold is again circulating in this city.

All Germans are ordered to leave Paris within three days.

Another American ambulance train left yesterday to join the army. Three ladies accompanied it.

Brittany will soon send an immense number of volunteers to the army.

A legion of foreigners are organizing here. Thirty thousand persons entered Paris yesterday from the neighboring country.

The police have organized into regiments.

Numberless wagons, loaded with furniture, are coming in from the villages around Paris.

Important news expected to-morrow.

Preparation for Destruction of Bridges —Tours to be the Headquarters of Ambassadors.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Measures have been taken to blow up the bridges and tear up the railroads around Paris promptly on the approach of the enemy. It is understood that the Diplomatic corps, in case the city is besieged, will go to Tours, which, owing to their presence, will be considered neutral by the belligerents and respected as such. The Corps Legislatif yesterday voted that the urgency of he situation demanded two important measures: First, the formation of battalions from the Garde Nationals and the Home guard and firemen of each department, who should be lightly equipped and specially designed to hang upon the march of the enemy and attacking him at every chance. The second was for the Government to take, at prices agreed on, all the arms manufactured in France, either for foreign or private parties, and now ready for use. The Committee of Defense meets twice daily, and the measures it orders are promptly executed.

It is positively assured that Palikao will announce this week to the Chambers that the work of preparing Paris for the siege is entirely completed.

Nothing has been received from the front except rumors of an engagement, which terminated favorable to the French.

The country people are now beginning to secure French scouts in giving precise information of the movements of the enemy.

Officers and others from the front insist that a great battle was fought on Sunday, 27th inst., and that Bazaine and McMahon had gained immense advantages. They say the later expected to meet by this time the army of the Crown Prince, to which reinforcements were constantly arriving. There is no doubt that a great battle will occur at once. The condition of the French troops is fine. McMahon has received large reinforcements. An entire corps, the 13th, numbering 50,000 men, well organized, have been sent to him.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Bazaine has been abundantly supplied with provisions and munitions. Paris is now fully prepared to resist an attack. The authorities are exceedingly active. Working-men declare they will defend the city street by street should it become necessary. Democratic and Republican journals are as ardent as others in urging the defense. Political differences are forgotten in presence of the enemy. A private party who had purchased 300,000 old muskets from the Government has returned them, and they have been distributed among the Nationale Garde. Armed with these weapons they are daily drilling under experienced officers and are certain to make a good stand against an assault. The halt of the Prussians in their move on Paris gives time for the arrival of enormous reinforcements now on the way from the provinces. The capture of the city is considered impossible now.

Efficiency of Sharp-shooters.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—Advices from all parts of the provinces invaded show the sharp shooters becoming very efficient. They capture numbers of Prussian scouts and stragglers and repel attacks on towns and villages. The presence of sharp shooters and the Mobile Garde encourages the country people, who now put on a bolder front. In some cases they have attacked the enemy, killing and wounding quite a number. At many places they resist exactions before tamely submitted to.

Should the Prussians be defeated their retreating columns will be terribly harassed by these irregular forces, who even now hang upon the enemy's line of march, and inflict daily losses.

Two of the leaders in the recent riot on Boulevard Villett appeared before the Council to-day. They confessed the attack on the station, and that they attempted to excite the populace to rise in open revolt. Two others accused of having in their possession stores of arms appeared at the trial. One of these was named Blanqui, and it has transpired that he was here at the time of the riot, and lodging with one of the active participators. The trial is still progressing.

[Special to the N. Y. Sun.]

BRUSSELS, Aug. 30.—Sienay has been reoccupied by the Prussians. Belgian troops left this morning for the French frontier. The Napoleons are coming behind McMahon. All other news of this morning is unimportant.

French Journals Demand a War of Extermination.

PARIS, August 30.—The Opinion Nationale demands that as the Prussians shoot country people, the French should teach Prussia that if this practice continues, she will take no prisoners, and that the war will become one of extermination. The population of the suburbs of Paris seemed panic-stricken at the news of the rapid approach of the Prussians, and crowds of country people living near rushed into the city with all their effects. Calm reaction, however, soon succeeded, and the same persons lately so terrified, are now energetically preparing the city for defense.

The President of the Swiss Federal Council, hearing the Prussian commander were seeking from certain journals in Switzerland, has issued a circular, warning all parties that neutrality must be strictly observed.

An American auxillary ambulance train, under charge of Dr. McCormick, set out for the front to-day.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 30.—The authorities guarantee the minimum of postage receipts from mails to steamers of the New York and Antwerp line.

[Special to the New York Times.]

PARIS, August 30.—I have learned to-day from a very well-informed source, some curious facts regarding Prussian espionage. One of the present writers of the Cologne Gazette was for a long time one of the editors of the Paris Journal Le Temps, and was well received at the Ministry's, as he was supposed to be a warm friend of France and was decorated. At the time of the formal declaration of war he suddenly bolted from Paris, being afraid he would be arrested as a spy. He is a Prussian, and his name is Becker. Another Prussian named Simon was one of the editors of the ministerial organ of Paris—the Constitutionel. His salary as editor was only $125 a month and he had no private fortune. Nevertheless he kept up a large establishment and had carriage, horses, etc. He was well received at the ministers. He had free access to the best sources of information and was decorated with the legion of honor. As soon as war was declared he too made off for parts unknown. Both Becker and Simon distinguished themselves in the Paris papers by the violence of their articles against Prussia. This system of Bismark's is perfect.

Rumors of American Privateers to Prey on French Commerce.

PARIS, August 30.—The Figaro reports that a leading banker here received from America a telegram saying that twenty ships, heavily armed, have started from various ports; that they are manned by Germans, and are to prey on French commerce and the undefended posts on the French coast. The report creates a sensation. Some journals to-day print a report that the Prussians last night attacked a train on the Paris and Lyons railroad. There were some troops in the cars and they made defense. Several were killed or wounded.

The Bombardment of Strasbourg is becoming very severe, and much damage has already been done to the city.

The engineers are tearing down buildings in the environs of Paris, to give unobstructed range to the guns of the fortifications. The administrating officials of Paris have established eighty economical cooking furnaces for the use of the poor classes.

LUXEMBOURG, Aug. 30.—Cannonading was heard this morning in the direction of Audun. A squad of Prussian horsemen subsequently appeared on the frontier, but refrained from crossing it. They were attacked by the custom-house patrol and one killed and ten wounded.

VIENNA, Aug. 30.—There is no truth in the rumors that Austria is forming an army in Silesia.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The Debats speaks as follows: The order of the Governor of Tours, which expels from the capital the German residents belonging by nationality to a country at war with France, satisfies public opinion. It is hard to be obliged to resort to such extremities, the more so because among those expelled are many who probably are homeless, but by what sign can they be known from the others in the present situation with the enemy at a few steps from Paris we cannot stop to examine them. All minor considerations fade into nothing before the necessities of the public safety. It is no longer two armies which meet in the last struggle. Germany first gave the war its present barbarous character. The Germans should blame their own country, to which they are returned, for the misery and suffering they may experience from their expulsion.

FROM PRUSSIA.

Attempt at Mediation.

CARLSRUHE, Aug. 30.—The Gazette of this city has the following: Last evening the Bishop of the city, actuated by a desire to stop the effusion of blood, undertook to bring about some sort of truce or mediation. With this view he went to Schittigheim, and had an interview with Maj. Lieznisky, chief of the Prussian staff. He urged that the bombardment was contrary to the laws of humanity and modern warfare. The inhabitants had been denied leave to withdraw from the city. The Bishop obtained twenty-four hours cessation of the bombardment. The Governor was accordingly invited to come out and examine the preparations which had been made by the Prussians for continuing the siege. As Major Lieznisky escorted the Bishop back to Strasburg, his flag of truce was riddled with bullets. The bombardment continues with guns of the largest caliber, and the surrender of the city is merely a matter of time.

Commencement of the Bombardment of Strasbourg.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—An official dispatch, just received from Mendelsheim, reports that the first parallel was opened yesterday, by the South German besieging force, at 700 paces from the walls of Strasbourg. At this distance a battery of 42 guns opened on the city. The besieged made no reply from the walls or citadel.

MEMEL, PRUSSIA, Aug. 30.—American and British vessels arrive at this port and sail unmolested. No French cruisers are in sight. The entrance to the river Ems and the port of Swinemard are still open. The Prussian barks Brilliant and Perle have been captured by French cruisers in the Mediterranean and taken to Ovarsa.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

LISBON, Aug. 30.—The Duke of Saldano goes to England as Embassador from Portugal.

DUBLIN, Aug. 30.—Scenes of violence have been in constant occurrence in Derry since the Boyne anniversary, and stringent measures are being taken to prevent them.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The United States steam frigate Franklin has been docked at Portsmouth.

MADRID, Aug. 30.—The Carlist bands in the north of Spain have been defeated and dispersed wherever encountered. Hundreds of insurgents who fled to France are promptly arrested.

VIENNA, Aug. 30.—Gustave Struve, a well-known German Liberal, is dead.

FULDA, Aug. 30.—The conference of the Catholic Bishops of Germany, to consider the action of the Ecumenical Council, will begin here on the 31st. The Archbishop of Munich, and the Bishops of Ratisbon, Eichstadt and Rozneland are already here. The object of the conference, which probably will be open to the public, will be the ratification of the decrees of the Council at Rame.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, August 30 — Eve.— Consols 91¾. American securities quiet; '62s at 88¾. '65s at 87¾, '67s at 86¾, and 10-40s at 82¾. At Frankfort, yesterday, American 5-20s were quoted 87½; Illinois 77½, Illinois Central shares 96. Orders are wanted.

LIVERPOOL, August 30.—Cotton is firmer but unchanged. Sales of 12,000 bales; Orleans 12½; Uplands 12½; Orleans shipment 12½; Uplands 12½; Mobile 12½; Uplands 12½; Orleans 12½; Uplands 12½; Orleans 12½; Uplands 12½; Orleans

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, August 31, 1870.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The wife of Mr. Jefferson Davis, of Morgan, Va., committed suicide last Wednesday.

Captain Chas. T. Craig, the oldest and best pilot at Charleston, S. C., died last week.

General Edwin G. Lee, late of the Confederate army, died last week at Shepherdstown, Va.

A negro woman was arrested in Richmond, Va., on Friday last for the murder of her child.

The sum of $648 95 was collected Saturday for the benefit of the German Aid Society at Nashville.

The hog cholera has broken out in a virulent form among the porkers of New Madrid county, Mo.

A man by the name of Johnson stabbed and killed a negro named Williams near Clinton, La., last Sunday.

A bill was introduced in the Georgia Legislature on Thursday to lease the Western and Atlantic railroad.

Dr. D. Bashaw, near Craigsville, Va., raised a mammoth cucumber this year, which weighed 3 pounds 8 ounces.

Washington county (Texas) agricultural fair will commence on the 11th of October and continue five days.

Vicksburg talks of making her hack-drivers post their rates of charges on the inside of their backs. A good idea.

Several persons have died in the vicinity of Tocccapola, Miss., during the past eight or ten days of congestive chills.

The third annual exhibition of the Tennessee Horticultural Society will be held on the 7th, 8th and 9th of September.

It is estimated that one hundred thousand people settled in Missouri during the past year and an equal number in Kansas.

Charles Jackson stabbed John Cross at Galveston, Texas, on the 26th inst. It is feared the wound will prove fatal.

About 40,000 feet of kiln-dried lumber, belonging to the Cape Fear Building Company, was burned at Abbottsburg, N. C., on Thursday.

A new paper is shortly to be commenced at Union Springs, Ala., under the management of T. T. Crew & Co. Col. R. H. Powell will have the editorial charge.

The Danville (Va.) Times recommends a day of thanksgiving for the bountiful crops with which the people of the South have been blessed. That is a good idea.

John Jones and George West, two streetcar drivers at Nashville, Tenn., got into a difficulty Saturday night, in which the latter inflicted a very severe stab on the former.

A negro about nineteen years old, named Jesse Fletcher, was killed near the depot at Americus, Ga., by the train bound for Eufaula, about 1 o'clock on Friday morning.

The fair at Macon, Ga., commencing on the 26th of October, promises to be quite attractive. The best stock of the State will be exhibited; also the best and finest manufactured articles.

A negro girl living at Galveston, Texas, was poisoned a short time since. Before her death she charged her step-father with taking improper liberties with her and then giving her the poison.

Mr. E. W. Peron, of Independence, Texas, who visited the city of New Orleans to purchase goods, has been missing since Wednesday last. He had already completed a portion of his purchases and shipped them.

A great deal of sickness prevails in the eastern part of Morgan county, Ga., bordering on the Apalachee river. The disease is principally intermittent and remittent fever. The colored population are the greatest sufferers from it.

Arthur Edgeworth, the little boy who was so severely burned on Saturday evening, at the store of Mrs. Miller, on Union street, Nashville, has very much improved, and, though badly injured, will, it is thought, recover in a short time.

Hon. Walker Wheeler, Chief Justice of Washington county, Texas, and son of the lamented Chief Justice of the State, fell from the second story of the court-house in Brenham on the 18th inst. and was so severely injured that he died the next day.

There has been a great deal of Sea Island cotton planted at different points along the bay shore from Virginia Point to Sabine, and advices speak of the prospect as very flattering. That on the island is about made, and the great want now is force to save it.—*Galveston News.*

There are some signs of the cotton-worm about Bogue, Texas, but from present indications it will be six weeks before they can do much harm, and by that time the crop will be so far advanced that the ravages of the worm cannot be very great. Many have commenced picking already, and this will become general in a few days.

The finest fresh potatoes grown in Davidson county, Tenn., this season were raised by C. L. Ewing. He planted one barrel in an acre of ground, which produced one hundred and twenty-five bushels, every one of which was big enough to size and all kinds among several families. Tennessee has beat the world on Irish potatoes this year.

Charlie F. Ray, a lad twelve years of age, and son of Wm. H. Ray, fell from a tree in his father's yard, at Pine Grove, on the Lebanon pike, a short distance from Nashville, last Saturday evening, and died yesterday at 1 o'clock from the effects of the injuries sustained. He was a promising boy, and his sudden death will be a shock to his many young friends.

Michael Ford, the soldier of company E, Nineteenth Infantry, who was wounded accidentally by private Joseph Bowes some time ago, when the latter murdered David Kelly, another private of the same company, at the Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, has died since. The double murderer is still confined in irons at the guardhouse, and awaits the action of the courtmartial to be appointed by General Reynolds, whose headquarters are in Austin, Texas.

Mary Ann Bibbidy, six years and four months old, living at New Orleans, a very handsome little girl, died on Saturday morning, at the residence of her parents, at No. 107 Orleans, near Prieur street. The child's head was very large, measuring forty-two inches around it. It never was able to walk, and always had to lay its heavy head on a pillow. The child was, notwithstanding this, always very healthy, and died of congestive fever, after a short illness.

A Lawrence (Kansas) date, of the 23d inst. says: Last evening the Kansas Pacific railroad shipped sixty-two cars of Texas cattle, or about sixteen hundred head. This is about the general average of daily shipment. The following are the prices at Adeline, the principal point of shipment on the road: Beeves, common, $20 to 28; first-class cattle 3 to 5½c. Stock cattle, yearlings, $6 to 7; two-year-olds $10 to 15; three year-olds and cows $15 to 20

One of the deputy U. S. Marshals, on Friday last, arrested in Nashville Capt. J. Edw. Stacey. He is charged with having accepted bribes while acting as U. S. Inspector, some two years ago. The charges are two in number, and are as follows: One made by U. S. Detective Gavett, who accuses him of having received $1,000 for having released a lot of naphtha without payment of government tax. The second charge is of a similar character and tenor, and is made by a man named Kauffman. Stacey was put under bond of $15,000.

The following remarkable story is told by the Wheeling (W. Va.) Intelligencer: "The story runs that a tobacco grower had a number of hands employed in erecting a tobacco-house, and that on the ground floor of the other words, to "come out o' that, for we see your legs a wiggling." Its notions of "consistency" and "principles" bear a family likeness to Mrs. MALAPROP's "nice derangement of epithets," whilst we fancy we can detect in its hints about the newspaper business the voice of our old friend WILKINS MICAWBER discoursing on finance in the Debtor's Prison.

A letter from the Revenue Department at Washington to the stamp agent at New York says that the only notes subject to stamp duty now are those which are held exempt from tax after the 1st of October next by the terms of the act of July 14, 1870, and "promissory notes for a less sum than $100, receipts for any sum of money or for the payment of any debt." Section 4 of the act alluded to also provides that "no stamp shall be required upon the transfer or assignment of a mortgage where it or the instrument it secures has been once duly stamped." The agent in his communication to the department states that many business men seem to think that the tax is repealed on all forms, and the acting commissioner in his reply authorizes the publication of the decision to set aside that erroneous impression.

We insist that the Memphis Appeal—having come round all right—shall not fall back among the sinful. Two or three weeks ago it read itself out of the National Democratic party, by announcing a perpetual war on the negro as its standard and test of political orthodoxy. We explained at the time that no such purpose animated the Democratic party, or could be found, expressed or implied in any Democratic platform, and that, therefore, the Appeal had bowed itself out of Democratic fellowship and into fellowship with the new-tangled "White Man's Party," which the Mobile Register was then and is still trying to organize in Alabama. A day or two later—very prettily indeed—the Appeal rounded to and swung itself alongside the National Democracy. We hailed its coming and our hearts grew brighter to see it come. Now, we insist that it shall not go back on itself as it does when it associates itself with the Mobile Register and the Montgomery Mail.

We understand that it is the intention of the Committees on Agriculture and Manufactures, in the Kentucky Legislature, to make a report to that body at its next session on the agricultural interests of the State. The reports will be drawn up by the Hon. BEN. J. WEBB, chairman of the Senate Committee, and will be based upon such data as he and the other members of the several committees may be enabled to gather from every source of information open to their investigations. It is important that the contemplated report should be as full and reliable as it is possible to make it, and to that end we would suggest to the members of the Legislature throughout the State that they secure such statistical information on the subject, in their various localities, as may be readily embodied in a document of this kind. Mr. WEBB expects to attend several of the county agricultural fairs in different parts of the State during the coming month, and we commend him and the object he has in view to the courteous attention of their managers. The following are the names of the standing Committees on Agriculture and Manufactures in the Senate and House of Representatives: Senate—Messrs. BEN. J. WEBB, F. M. ALLISON, J. B. HAYDON, HARRISON COCKRILL and A. L. MCAFEE. House—Messrs. THOS. H. HAYS, DUDLEY HAMBLETON, D. L. PRICE, THOS. T. COBAR, J. R. CLAYBROOK, GEORGE W. RIDDLE, and ASBURY DAWSON.

The Mobile Register, having come to Louisville and got a feather out of the wing of the COURIER JOURNAL, flies up toward the blue ethereal with a spirit that is bold indeed. It ascends in its flight even as far as the second heaven of the journalistic art, beaming with a moral consciousness surprising, sudden and sublime. In this, however, as in all things else, the Register is thoroughly transcendental and impractical. Soaring among the clouds it quite loses sight of the illustrations of newspaper practice which are contained in its columns. Men are wont to considerus by what we do, not by what we say, and by this token the Register must look to be judged. Our knowledge of the business by which it sets such store that it must turn instructor, may be, in truth, as contemptible as it alleges; but, such as it is, it has been pursued with proper diligence and disposition, and asks no more than it receives in a form at once positive and comprehensive. The little we know about journalism we know well. The newspaper lesson we have learned is doubtless rudimentary, but, as far as it has gone, it is conclusive, and, whatever else it does, it teaches us this, that the repetition of the same stale matter day by day, varied only by a local item or two about the Khan of Tartary and a feeble but elaborate essay on manhood, is not a style of journalism sufficiently lovely to keep about one's family. The Register's prophecy concerning our political, financial and moral ruin is withering. It strikes us low—

"So the struck eagle stretched upon the plain,
No more through rolling clouds to soar again,
Viewed his own feather on the fatal dart,
And winged the shaft that quivered in his heart."

That winged the shaft that quivered in his heart."

Gen. Garfield's Fears.

Republican campaigners affect to consider the constitutional amendments in danger from the reactionary power of the Democracy. In his recent Mansfield speech Gen. GARFIELD said:

> Their purpose in this direction was exhibited in a vote given on the 15th day of July last in the House of Representatives. A resolution was passed declaring that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, having been duly ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, have thus become part of the Constitution, binding and obligatory upon all officers of National and State governments, and upon all citizens of the United States. Of the thirty-four Democrats who voted on this resolution, only three voted for it; thirty-one voted against it. Will the people of Ohio sustain the Democratic party in the reactionary conduct of their representatives, a portion of the Constitution which they have in fact brought into the public mind, and filled with choice sayings from THOMAS JEFFERSON, CALHOUN, and JEFF DAVIS, as the divine oracles of liberty to be denied in the Bible, that also will not be drawn upon. The "Bonny Blue Flag" and "My Maryland" will take the place of select poems from MILT N, SHAKESPEARE, and similar authors, while "shoo Fly" and "Dixie" will be set to music in place of "Red Columbia" and the "star-spangled Banner." The thirty South suggesting jealousy of its literature, and as it is considered to have common sources, proposes to impress its peculiarity on the infant mind. Well —better than its general ignorance.

No, not better that than general ignorance. Better any sort of ignorance than knowledge obtained through school-books of domestic manufacture. The South has no right under the Constitution, and Congress, to place in the hands of her children books of her own make, to the exclusion of those made expressly for their political salvation by the earnest disciples of the sainted JOHN BROWN in New England, and wherever she thus defies the Government and outrages the memory of the martyred heroes of the Union, she should have the bayonets of the loyal militia thrust into her treacherous breast.

It is true, the school-books which Boston furnishes the children of the South teach them in the vilest of English that JOHN BROWN was the greatest and holiest of martyrs—that, although his body lies moldering in the grave, his soul is marching on; that, as a Christian, a gentleman, and a statesman, ABRAHAM LINCOLN was infinitely the superior of GEORGE WASHINGTON; that the rebellion was the greatest crime that history records; and that the dead rebels are already damned and the living ones will be; that JEFF. DAVIS ought to be hanged on a sour apple tree, and that ROBERT E. LEE is a traitor and scoundrel, for whom hanging is by far too mild a punishment; and that while the negroes of the South are all pure and wise and virtuous and good, the white people there are the most ignorant, brutal and degraded race of beings on the face of the earth. But it is far better to teach them these great truths than to have their minds poisoned and disloyalized by the teachings of parents and book-makers who once dared to lift their unhallowed hands against the old flag. No, no; the South must have no school-books of her own make.

The Last Verdict.

The Nashville papers speak out more emphatically than the Memphis papers concerning the horrid murder perpetrated near the latter city last Saturday, but though all of them a vein of regret rather than a positive and practical excitement seems to run. The Memphis Ledger even goes so far as to regret the want of a law to cover the crime. It says:

> There is scarcely a State that has not a provision in its constitution, or by statute, the power and prerogative of the executive to grant reprieves and pardons, and in most instances are they merciful when a dread intent Tennessee is no exception, and the usual denunciation of the practice is indulged in in inflammatory rule. And yet, if it does not find a difficult matter to evade the statutes imposed, and it must always be thus until there is an entire revolution in opinion.

There is certainly a law punishing murder as well as conspiracy to kill in Tennessee. What more is wanted? That law should be enforced, and if the Memphis officials do not cause the arrest of the guilty parties the Governor should offer a reward. The officials ought to be impeached and turned out of office for their neglect to do their duty in preventing a murder they knew to be planned for days in advance. A more barbarous, disgraceful, and harrowing affair could not be conceived. Every one concerned in it should be prosecuted. That is the only way to put an end to such bold exhibitions of wicked inhumanity and unshamed lawlessness. The "code" is not at fault. The laws are not at fault. It is society which is at fault. Newspaper articles of a mild type will do as little good as the tufts of grass in the table. Legal stones, warrants, arrests, trials, convictions, and executions will produce a wholesome reaction and they should be applied without fear or favor or stint.

☞ The Albany Evening Journal says: "One thing is clear, the apprehension that we have at last a law which may be effective in preventing election frauds greatly bothers the Democracy." Of course it bothers them. The apprehension that there is a law that is destined to send half the Radical party to the penitentiary is calculated to bother true Christians everywhere.

☞ The St. Louis Times seems to think it strange that the present postmaster at Cincinnati should have secured his position simply by sending old man GRANT six pounds of sausage. It was certainly not a large quantity of sausage for so valuable an office; but then the Times should consider that it may have been made of a very superior breed of dogs.

☞ The Albany Evening Journal declares that the Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL "is the most arrant of political turncoats," and that he "has been a Whig, a Know-Nothing, a Republican, a Johnsonite, a Democrat, and all the varied shades between them." Well, suppose he has—unlike a large majority of the Radical leaders, he has never been a rogue.

☞ "BERESFORD HOPE, in a letter to the London Times, defends the erection of a monument to the memory of STONEWALL JACKSON." It is kind in BERESFORD HOPE, but the erection of a monument to STONEWALL JACKSON needs no defense.

☞ Speaking of the recent massacre of foreigners in China the Philidelphia Press says: "The mob of Tientsin is just about intelligent enough to be Democratic." That it may be. It is certainly far too intelligent to be Radical.

☞ There is a girl in Michigan named LUNA AURORA BOREALIS. If there is no "home for the feeble-minded" in Michigan why are not the parents of that girl sent to a place of that sort in some other State?

☞ Certain Paris editors advise the inauguration of another Reign of Terror. If it must be inaugurated it should be done by producing a CHARLOTTE CORDAY for each of these embryo MARATS.

☞ On some of our street railways a car cannot be stopped after it passes you without the use of that soul-harrowing whistle signal which can be made only by a boy who was born to be hanged.

☞ The Detroit Post speaks of FARRAGUT as "the Great Admiral." Unfortunately for the navy we are forced to speak of his successor as almost no Admiral at all.

☞ The Indianapol's Journal says: "Sometimes the Sentinel tells the truth." Did it never occur to the Journal that it might do the same thing, too, if it would?

☞ There are men who creep into Congress and remain there for years without ever being known or heard of even by the Speaker himself.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ J. Kichhorn & Bro., dealers in hats, caps and furs, straw goods, &c., Jefferson street, third door below Second, north side, Louisville, Ky., have just received the latest fall styles, viz: Alpine, Bohemian, Rhine, Montana, Lothair, Prince Charles, Cespedes, Four-in-hand, Cambria, Continental, and San Juan.

☞ Beware of opium extracts such as "so called," made by fossil druggists, thirteen centuries out of the times. You have been told by well known in their day, that science is progressive, and especially medical and pharmaceutical science. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Iodized Sarsaparilla are the latest improvement made by the best modern process. Use no other. Ask any respectable druggist.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Attention, Plasterers.

The German plasterers are requested to meet at Beck's Hall on Thursday night next, September 1, 1870, at 8 o'clock. aug31 d3*

The Order of the Day.

A general order for Somebody. In the teeth of all competition it has become the supreme dentifrice of the age.

No impurity can infest the teeth cleaned daily with Sozodont. Quillay, the bark of the Chilian soap tree, an article which possesses cleansing properties superior to those of any other known substance, is one of the ingredients of this peerless compound. Sozodont is the only dentifrice in existence in which this salubrious botanical product is incorporated.

☞ "Spalding's glue," handy about the house, mends everything. au29 MWAF

What Did It?

Lyon's Kathairon made my hair soft, luxuriant and curly, and Hagan's Magnolia Balm restored that sallow complexion into the marble beauty you now see. This is emphatically the language of all who use these articles. A fine head of hair and a refined complexion are the greatest attractions a woman can possess. The Kathairon and Magnolia Balm are just what will give them to you, and nothing else will. The Balm is the bloom of youth. It makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty. Both articles are entirely harmless, and very pleasant. They should be in every lady's possession. au26 eodlmsweowlm

☞ L. Newton, Auction and Commission Merchant, 21 Broadway, Paducah, Ky. Consignments solicited. Best reference given. au22 dlm

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Lithgow & Co., warning persons from using the "*Wallace Patent Grate*," except through them. The grate has been thoroughly tried, and its reputation is fixed. It is conceded to be the best in use.

We observe they offer fairly promising if any are bought and parties are not satisfied with it, they will take it out and put in any other without charge. This is business, and secures any one from making a mistake. au30-dtf

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Butts' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all. au29 dlm

MARRIED.

CROPPER—LEWIS—On Tuesday, August 30, 1870, in the Jefferson-street Christian Church, Louisville, Ky., by J. C. Smith, Mr. Canada N. Cropper, of Oconee county, and Miss Hattie Lewis, of Jefferson.

DIED.

STROUSE—On the morning of August 27, 1870, by drowning, at the mouth of Harrison creek, Orldendam county, Ky., EDWARD STROUSE, of Lagrange, Ky., in the 51st year of his age.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

BREEDING—The funeral of Mrs. M. J. BREEDING will take place from the First Presbyterian Church, corner Ninth and Gray streets, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Kentucky State Lotteries!

AUTHORIZED by the Legislature.—Drawings of Tuesday, Aug. 30, 1870:

KENTUCKY EXTRA CLASS 529.
10, 17, 42, 12, 26, 32, 5, 36, 24, 60, 72, 15, 30.

KENTUCKY CLASS 528.
17, 69, 50, 23, 14, 57, 66, 61, 53, 44, 77, 74, 46, 73.

Office No. 45 Third street, near Main. Address orders for tickets and circulars to GEO. WEBSTER, Postoffice Drawer 135, Louisville, Ky.

BAKERY.

ENGLISH home made family bread can always be found at my bakery, at 1528 Market st., between Fifth and Sixth. Also, fresh cakes at wholesale and retail.

au4 dtm JOHN OTTO MUNCH.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

Sold by every body, commonly now advertised in the most unlimited fashion. To say are universally approved. They support, strengthen, and act the genuine of nature. They appear to have a peculiar effect upon the nerves, stopping irritation while supplying warmth. They seem to accelerate circulation, and aid the circulation of the blood through the part where applied—by which healthy actions are induced. Even in paralysis, where attention to the skin is imperative, no ointment could help better, while before the Porous Plaster was applied the only antidote was a baby. We come to Mrs. daisy price 25 cents, of all druggists, and by mail, on receipt of price. Sold by Dyer, Ball, Agency, 11 Lot, opening Gold, strain. Sold by Dyer, Ball, Agency, Hendricks stores, New York. au29 2eod&weowtm

CONSUMPTION POSITIVELY CURED

BY DR. STARR'S PEERLESS HEART CURE

Does cure Bronchitis, Consumption, all Lung Diseases and Spitting of Blood, and strengthen and build up the system to a healthy condition. This has been tested by Prof. TYC. Sold in two thousand cases, in the Hospitals of Paris, in which it cured nearly every case and in this country physicians are daily ordering and commending it to their patients. It has made some astonishing cures. One bottle will prove its efficacy. Sold at $1 per bottle, or six for $5, sent by express to any address.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
apl8 We&Fly 602 Arch St., Philadelphia.

CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

HON. E. S. CRAIG

CANDIDATE for Congress, will speak at Limerick, at Tom Casey's, on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock P. M.; Bruceburg, Wednesday, at 1 P. M.; Middletown, Thursday, at 1 P. M. au28 d3

GEN. H. MARSHALL

WILL address the people of Jefferson county at Fishkenstown on Wednesday, at 1 P. M., and in Louisville, at the Court-house, Wednesday, at 8 P. M. At Newpoint, Hardin county, on Thursday, at 1 P. M., and at New Liberty, Owen county, at 1 P. M. on Friday. Competing candidates for the democratic nomination are invited to participate in the discussion. au30 dtf

PUBLIC SPEAKING!

HON. EDWIN S. CRAIG,

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS in the 5th District, will address the citizens of Louisville and Jefferson county at the following times and places:

Limerick, Tuesday, Aug. 30.
Brownsboro, Wednesday, Aug. 31, at 2 P. M.
Middletown, Thursday, Sept. 1, at 2 P. M.
Fourteen-mile, Friday, Sept. 2.

☞ Speaking to commence at 8 o'clock every evening.

Other distinguished Democrats will be present and speak at the above places, and the competitions of Judge Craig are respectfully invited. au29 d3

MEETINGS.

The Principals of the Ward and the High Schools

WILL meet at the office of the School Board, corner of Walnut and Center streets, on Thursday, Sept. 1, at 4 o'clock P. M.

GEO. H. TINSLEY, JR.,
Supt's Public Schools.

Knights of Pythias.

CLAY LODGE, No. 1, K. of P., meets every Wednesday evening, at Robinson Hall, cor. Clay and Main streets. A cordial invitation is extended to all Knights residing in or visiting the city to attend our meetings.

JOHN MCGILL, R. and C. S. au31 Wd

Notice.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R. Co.,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 31, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, in Louisville, on Wednesday, the 5th day of October next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

W. RANNEY, Secy.

Notice of Annual Meeting.

OFFICE LOU., CIN. & LEX. RAILROAD CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 31, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders in the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington Railroad Co. will be held (as per agreement of consolidation) at the office of the company, in Louisville, on Tuesday, the 6th of September.

W. H. BETHOROTH, Secy.

Notice.

THE stockholders of the People's Bank of Kentucky are hereby notified that the annual meeting, for the election of directors, will be held at the bank on Monday, the 3d day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. [aug dtd] JAMES M. HUBER, Cashier.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. B. F. TOMLIN

PAYS special attention to all diseases of the eye and ear. Has all diseases that are peculiar to females. Special arrangements will be made for the accommodation of patients from a distance. Office, 152 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky. au31 dtf

DR. JAMES T. HELM,

DESIRES to inform his patients, coming from a distance to the city for his professional advice and attention, that by calling immediately upon their arrival at his office, northwest corner of second and Jefferson streets, up stairs, suitable quarters, with board, &c., will be procured for them. Dr. HELM feels the direction of the eye and ear, also diseases medical and surgical peculiar to females. au31 deodlmeowdim

Dr. J. R. Pirtle, HOMEOPATHIST,

NO. 469 West Jefferson street, south Side, bet. Seventh and Eighth, up stairs. au30 dtf

EDUCATIONAL.

The Male and the Female High Schools.

AN examination of applicants for admission into the schools will be held in their respective school buildings, commencing Monday, Sept. 5, at 9 o'clock A. M. Cards of admission may be obtained on Saturday, Sept. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., by applying to GEO. H. TINSLEY, JR., Supt. Public Schools, Office, corner Walnut and Center sts. au30 dtf

A GERMAN KINDERGARTEN

WILL be opened Monday, Sept. 5, in connection with Hallman's German-English School, northeast corner Second and Gray streets. Office hours, 10 to 12 A. M. au31 d12

W. N. HALLMAN, Principal.

Notice.

MISS HELEN J. CLARK will reopen her school on Monday, Sept. 5 au31 d2d

Louisville Iron Ties,

IRON, NAILS, STEEL.

Kentucky Rolling-Mill Company,

No. 291 Main St.

au31 deod6s

CITY DIRECTORY

NOTICE.

UNDERSTANDING that another attempt is to be made toward publishing an opposition Directory for the City of Louisville, and in order that the public may be made aware of the character of the concern, I would say it comes from the same person, Mr. Carol, who, last year, with the reputation of a respectable house, procured from the business men of the city a book, under the pretense of publishing a so-called Business Directory. When issued it was found to be a reprint of the business portion of the regular City Directory with a little alteration, IF PAID FOR. This concentrity has often been humbugged and swindled by Directories, and I warn them against this one, as they are to be rated to work the streets.

As to publishing Edwards' Directories, the various cities of the South and West, we propose presenting a Trade List of the leading Business Houses and Manufactories of Louisville, which will be found in the City Directories of Memphis and New Orleans. Those wishing larger space may make arrangements with the Agent. The growing trade of the Southern States is greatly on the increase, and we know of nothing that will give business firms such prominence as an advertisement in these Standard Works. Each advertiser to and advertiser in Edwards' Louisville Directory for 1871 will be entitled to a copy of same, business, and address in the Trade List free of charge. EDWARDS' PUBLISHING CO.

New Orleans, Louisville, and St. Louis.
RICHARD EDWARDS, President.
Vice Pres't and Managing Director.

P. S.—As it is but six or seven months since the regular Directory was issued, it is entirely useless to publish another before next January, when Edwards' Directory, for 1871, Vol. 7, will be issued, replete with useful information. au31 dtf

INSTITUTE FOR Mental and Nervous Diseases.

THIS institution is now open for the accommodation of female patients. It is located on the Maysville pike near the city of Lexington. Its grounds are the most beautiful and attractive of any in Kentucky. Nearly fifty acres of lawn and garden, beautifully laid out in extended walks, and planted in shade and ornamental trees, will afford recreation to the inmates and add essentially in restoring them to health. For terms of admission apply to

DR. W. S. CHIPLEY,
Superintendent, Lexington, Ky.
J. S. WILSON,
Chairman Board Directors.
A. D. RAYNE,
H. P. MCGRATH,
J. F. ROBINSON, Jr.,
REV. J. BUCKNER.

au16 dlm

CHEAP LACE STORE,

103½ FOURTH ST.

JUST RECEIVED, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Lace Collars, Lace Handkerchiefs,
Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Muslin Edgings and Insertions,
Lace Setters,
Also, to Close Out, at Cost Price, a Lot of
BLACK LACE SHAWLS,
Black Lace Flounces,
Muslin Curtains at 60 and 75c a Yard.

CHAS. F. RAUCHFUSS'.
au7

$16,000 for $1!

The Grand Prize Drawing

For the benefit of the

DOMINICAN CHURCH

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,

will certainly take place on the 21st of September.

There are two beautiful residences valued at $6,000 to be drawn.

The tickets are sold for one dollar each, and can be had at the office of the Catholic Advocate, at Scott Glore's and J. C. Webb's book stores and other places. aug31 dtf

Notice to Drovers.

PEOPLE'S
Sale, Feed, and Trading Stables,
SAVANNAH, GA.

AT the commodious Stable I have unsurpassed facilities for the accommodation of Drovers with rooms and board and their Stock while all that can be desired on the part of the Drovers. Saddles, bridles, brake wagons, buggies and harness for the use of my customers free of charge. Superior accommodations for two hundred head of stock over all others in the city.

F. M. DOUGHTY, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice.

THE CURRENCY of the United States is the only money received by the city and banking companies of Louisville, and they refuse all that they consider of doubtful value. au31 dtf

E. WARRINGTON.

Notice.

SUBSCRIBERS for stock in the Bank of America are requested to pay the balance, $7 per cent. call, this day, at the National Bank of Louisville, corner Main and Fifth streets, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors of the Bank of America.

S. M. CASSATT,
Cashier.

Aug. 19, 1870. au30 d10

Louisville Chancery Court.

Thos. James' Administrator, &c., Plaintiff,
vs.
Thos. James' Heirs, &c., Defendants. } No. 13,393.

THIS cause has been referred to me as special commissioner of said court, to take proof and report the debts against the estate of Thos. James, deceased. Therefore the creditors are notified to present their claims, properly proved, within 60 days from the date hereof. HARRY BOULDIN, Special Commissioner.

August 22, 1870. au30 d60

Gate Wanted.

10,000 SUNK. Prime Gate wanted, for which we will pay the highest market price.
au31 d6 N. W. corner Main and Third streets.

Where Are They?

THE heirs or other representatives of THOMAS LEE, late of Louisville, Ky., and formerly of Franklin, Tennessee county, Va., are interested in many pieces of property, which he died seized of in Louisville, and they, or any of them, are hereby notified to come forward and prove their claims before the undersigned, or they will be forever barred by the statute of limitations.

WM. B. PETTIT,
Commissioner of the Circuit Court of Chancery.
au27 d1w6

The Old Original Mandler Tomato Catsup.

THE best in the market at C. F. Knadler & Bro.'s, No. 93 Fourth street, bet. Main and Market. Fishing, Sauces, and Canned Fruits by the wholesale. au31 dtd6w

Notice.

OFFICE ELIZABETHTOWN & PAYNTOWN R. R. Co.,
August 10, 1870.

THE interest coupons on the bonds of the counties of Jefferson and Oldham, due on the first day of September next, and the interest coupons on the bonds of the county of Grayson and town, due 1st of October next, will be paid at this office when presented and after maturity.

A. A. GORDON, Secy.
au11 dlm

Caution.

HAVING bought the exclusive right to the Wallace Patent Grate for the county of all parties are warned against manufacturing, buying or selling the same, except through us. Parties violating will be prosecuted.

Perhaps no invention has contributed more to comfort and economy than the Wallace Patent Grate. We embrace it the best grate in use, and challenge the grate-making world to a trial. It is used very little more than a coal oil stove, and every one look at it before introducing it elsewhere. Any person having them, and not perfectly satisfactory, we will tear them out and put in any other they may prefer at our expense. J. B. LITHGOW & CO.
au30 dlf Third and Main.

Sugar.

450 SHDS. new Orleans, from ship to private residence and for sale by the hhd. or bbl.
jel1 71 West Main st., bet. 2d and 3d.

Copper Wiskey.

300 GALS. Copper Wiskey, from 4 to 11 years old, 50 to 60 per cent. proof, for sale by
C. RICHARD, No. 71 Main street,
au31 dlw Bet. Second and Third.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals

FOR executing the graduation (including half a mile tunnelling), bridging, and masonry, and for the supply of materials upon a part of the line of the Louisville, New Albany and St. Louis Air-line Railway, will be received at the office until October 1, 1870.

Plans, profiles, specifications, approximate estimates of amount of work may be seen, and blank forms obtained by application at this office on or after August 15, 1870.

All proposals must be directed to George Lyman, Secretary, marked "Proposals for Knob Division."

No bids will be received after October 1, at 12 M. By order of the Board of Directors.

R. J. DUKES, Chief Engineer.
au31 d1s

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the City Engineer, No. 449 Fifth street, until the 6th day of September, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., to execute the following work, viz:

To improve the sidewalks on the west side of Fourth street, between Jefferson street and Oak street, or such portions thereof as the City Engineer may direct, by grading, paving, and curbing with flat metal rubbers.

To grade and block pave the alley from first north and south alley west of Twelfth to second north and south alley west of Twelfth, between Jefferson and Madison and Chestnut and Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

To grade and pave with block paving the alley from Madison to Jefferson street, east and west alley and between Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

To grade and pave with block paving the alley from Chestnut to Madison, and between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, being the second alley west of Twelfth street.

To dig and wall a well at the northwest corner of Eighth and Lexington streets.

To dig and wall a well at the intersection of Bank and Twenty-fifth streets, in Portland, on the southeast corner thereof.

JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.
Mayor's Office, Aug. 27, 1870. au28

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received until 12 M., Sept. 21, at Charlestown, W. Va., and until 12 M., Sept. 24, in Richmond, Va., for the construction of about 15 miles of linear feet of Howe Truss bridging, in spans ranging from 50 to 150 feet, on the line of the C. & O. R. R., between the Falls of Kanawha and the Ohio river.

Bids will be received for all or any part of the work, specifications may be had on application to W. A. SMITH, Jr., Asst's Engineer, Charlestown, W. Va.

Also, at the same times and places, for the grading, &c., of a section on New river. About 87 miles short to be included in the contract. Time to be in sept.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

H. D. WHITCOMB,
Chief Engineer.

DRY GOODS.

WOOLENS.

50 BALES ⅞, ¼ and 4-4 Scarlet Flannels;
10 do ⅞, ¼ and 4-4 White do;
10 do ⅞, ¼ and 4-4 Yellow do;
10 do ⅞, ¼ and 4-4 Ballard Vale do;
5 do Blue Twilled do;
5 do Red Twilled do;
5 do Red Twilled do;
5 cases Gilbert's Opera do;
5 do Printed Opera do;
300 pieces Chasseland Plaid do;
200 do Cassimere do;
200 do Asabel Twilled Plaid do;
200 do Asabel Plaid do;
10 cases Irvin & Stinson's ¾, 4-4 Plaid Linseys;
10 do Jeans do;
10 do White Rock do;
10 do Cumberland, Warren, Hill &c. do;
5,000 lbs Fearlet, White, Grey and Blue Mixed Yarn;
50 do Saxony Yarn;
3 bales do Blue Blankets;
20 do White and Red Flannels, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4;

Also, a large assortm ent of Louisville, Indiana and Madeira Jeans.

Received and for sale by
P. TOMPKINS & CO.,
70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.
au28

INSURANCE.

Hartford Fire Ins. Co.,

ORGANIZED A. D. 1810.

Assets over - - - - - $2,500,000

BESIDES its ordinary Policies, the above Company has authorized us to insure Landlords against Loss of Rents. Also to cover Dwellings and Farm Property against all damage by lightning.

Dwellings taken at very lowest rates for a term of years.

HARBISON & ROGERS, Agents.
au23 dlm 1,205 Main st.

HOTELS.

A. WOODSON BURTON, Late of Perryville, Ky. J. W. STOCKTON, Louisville, Ky.

U.S. HOTEL,

Louisville, Ky.,

BURTON & STOCKTON, Proprietors.

This Hotel has been
REFITTED AND FURNISHED.
oct7 dtf

DENTISTRY.

J. P. CANINE, DENTIST,

[illegible] PROFESSIONAL CARE of PATIENTS at his
No. 179 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, Louisville, Ky.
Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. 1ajly dtf

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS MARY F. C. BROWNE

WILL resume her school on next 4th inst. Circulars may be had at Bradford & Anderson's, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. au31 dlw

MISS BRADWAY

WILL resume her school for young ladies on Monday, Sept. 5, at No. 1,205 Fourth street, between Broadway and Walnut. au31 dtf

MRS. BURNET

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MISS BLATCHLY'S SCHOOL for misses and small children will reopen on Monday, Sept. 5, at No. 1,205 Fourth street, between Broadway and Walnut. au31 dtf

MISS E. V. GOODWLY

WILL, on Monday, Sept. 5, reopen her school for girls and misses over the Fairview Church, entrance on Gaulbert st. au31 dlmsun

Mrs. S

TO PHYSICIANS.

NEW YORK, August 18, 1866.

Allow me to call your attention to my PREPARATION OF COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU. The component parts are BUCHU, LONG LEAF, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION.—Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form an Ess gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use.

Dose Hiram gets $3,000 a salary as "Professor of Recent Literature and Curator of the Library and Museum," in the University of California.

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"At 10, before the ball-room door,
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There appeared recently a small notice in the Zeidler Gazette of Berlin, which, though placed in an insignificant corner of that paper, has not failed to attract attention, and, forme, indeed, the subject of animated discussion both in the diplomatic circles of Berlin and in the German press. The notice in question only recalls the fact that that as early as 1815 the Cabinets of Europe had intended to make the Archduke Charles of Austria King of Burgundy, Grand Duke of Lorraine, and Duke of Alsace. This he considered a suggestion that the titles might possibly be given back again to the successor of the Emperors of the Holy Roman Empire, to whom they originally belonged.

Courier-Journal.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1870.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

WM. PENN'S—Hoop Petticoats.

MCCLELLAN'S income return is $20,000.

THE Mobile Rifled Shirt smells of a too red-hot iron.

THE Christian Advocate is not often found among lawyers.

RECEIPTS from customs—Christmas and Fourth of July profits.

"HERR'S richness"—the Mobile Old Fogy lecturing on journalism.

THE World says these young women's boat races are mock-be-rowies.

THE French troops are being supplied with Bibles but the Prussians are just out of Salm-Salms.

NAPOLEON ought to send for the New York Seventh; there is not a poor soldier in the regiment.

THE high-pressure, back-action, double-suction, Mobile Daily Tight Boot is just now "on the other leg."

THE Mobile Daily Sc-Dam-to-the-Nigger lectures on "Manhood" journalism, Shakespeare and the musical glasses.

REV. PRINCE A. HANAFORD the other night arose good-naturedly after midnight and married a couple who anxiously called upon her

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BRECHER says: "It seems hard to love God unless he is lovable. As to these questions (which are old stock questions), why God created men with fallen natures; why, if they could not love Him till their natures recreated, He does not recreate them—don't have, in common, I think, with all men who ever undertook to handle them, no answer. I regard those questions which cover the reasons of creation as utterly insoluble and unanswerable. I never have seen in any system, nor in any philosophical review, nor have I ever heard in any conversation with men, any solution of those questions that was satisfactory. Nor in my own bosom have I ever been able yet to fathom these mysteries. If you ask me, 'Are you not a pretty man to be preaching then?' yes, I think they often that I am. 'Do not you think you ought to have a theory on these points?' I have had a dozen theories. My theories come and go. They do not satisfy me. And I never will teach anything that I cannot give an intelligent reason for."

A LONDON letter says: "The stories about the arrival here of the Empress and the Prince Imperial, their taking up their abode in a small house in St. John's Wood, and the deposit of the Empress' jewels in a banking-house in the city—all had no other foundation than the arrival here of a certain Mr. Smith. This gentleman is not, as might be supposed from his name, an apocryphal or mythical personage on the coming a French regiment, who for many years has acted as the confidential agent of the Emperor Napoleon, and has enjoyed the implicit confidence of his illustrious employer. Mr. Smith is by no means a stranger in London; at one time he was very well known in the lobbies of the House of Commons; and when he visited London last week he was recognized by some of his old acquaintances; one of whom, out of the depths of his own inner consciousness, evolved the conception that Mr. Smith's arrival here at such a moment must have been caused by great events, and was for some grave purpose; and on this slender supposition was built up the assertion that the Emperor had sent over Mr. Smith's care his wife, his son, and the family jewels and place."

There appeared recently a small notice in the Zeidler Gazette of Berlin, which, though placed in an insignificant corner of that paper, has not failed to attract attention, and, forme, indeed, the subject of animated discussion both in the diplomatic circles of Berlin and in the German press. The notice in question only recalls the fact that that as early as 1815 the Cabinets of Europe had intended to make the Archduke Charles of Austria King of Burgundy, Grand Duke of Lorraine, and Duke of Alsace. This he considered a suggestion that the titles might possibly be given back again to the successor of the Emperors of the Holy Roman Empire, to whom they originally belonged.

WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

Gleanings from the Bloodiest Battle-Fields.

[Bembourg (Baden) cor. N. Y. World.]

Tales of the Turcos.

Leaving Carlsruhe very early yesterday morning, I found myself drawn a part of the way by a locomotive named America, and another part of the way by one called Philadelphia. On the tests the chief conversation was concerning the Turcos, on whom I cannot help still thinking that the German imagination is actively at work. Here I heard another version of a story which I have already written to you. The version is, that among the prisoners lodged at Carlsruhe, was a Turco whose arm was broken. The German physician was powerful to bandage the leg, when the Turco stabbed him (the physician) in the foot. Whereupon a French officer, also a prisoner, who was near, seized a sword from a German belt and ran the Turco through. The stories about the Turcos increase enormously every day, the last being some very horrible treatment of a boy. At the same time the German officers whom I have seen declare that the Turcos are poor soldiers. They allege that their mode of warfare consists of a series of petty tricks, each of which answers for once, but never any more. Thus they are skilful at making dummy Turcos, and, when these are attacked, rush from behind. Another is to feign death, and, when they have been passed by as dead, leap up and make a fierce attack. Now, the order has gone forth to all the troops, whenever they see a dead Turco, to give a bayonet hup, and make sure he is really dead.

A Crazy Frenchman—Firing Upon the Town.

The advance of the Germans into France seems to have fairly crazed some of the inhabitants of the latter country. At one village where I passed a night, a madman, or perhaps a person who pretended to be such, was arrested in the act of firing upon the troops from a shed. The German officers whom I have seen declare that the madness is universal among the people of the district. Whether this be true or not, I am not able to say now in use.

The Germans are sore distressed, and in some cases, I am told, mutinous, for provisions, by their heavy loss of officers. They say the French take pains to fire on their officers; but the truth is, I think, the German officers are voluntarily brave, and sacks a chicken straight through it specially. They have for this reason disappointed all the prophets, and, instead of acting on the theory of a week ago, will take Paris. To dictate from Paris a peace, the terms of which shall leave the German frontier west of Alsace and Lorraine, is now the great dream that is made from one end of Germany to the other. For such swift, sweeping work the rank and file need to be led, consequently all the officers are attacked, rushing headlong. And they are excited, too, by victory; they have become, so to say, enthused. There is serious danger for them in this of demanding more than the loss of officers. The Sadowa campaign (which is the sequel of Sadowa), may have been fought before this letter reaches you; but it has not been fought before to-day, that I have heard; and when it comes, the Germans will have fiercer work before them than they had in '66.

"Getting Items."

The presence of a civilian on a military train is, of course, at once noticed, and the conclusion arrived at is that he is either a newspaper correspondent. To this I was indebted for a great many kind attentions from the Prussians, who gave me to understand in various ways that they quite approved of my inclination to observe. I was also indebted to them for various pieces of news, which were kindly communicated to me by persons stopping place a brass-tipped helmet was sure to appear at my *coupe* window, with a mass of dark hair and blonde face beneath it, to announce that the end of a piece of intelligence had just been received. "Meinherr may rely upon it; he may put it in his little notebook for a certainty." Besides this, I will not know I am about to hear an apocryphal story when it is prefaced with the word *officiell*"! Thus, on the way between Mannheim and Homburg, I heard:

"Strasbourg has been besieged and given twenty-four hours to surrender."

"Strasbourg has taken."

"Strasbourg has surrendered."

"Napoleon has asked for a six days' truce, which was refused."

"A great battle has been fought before Metz. Germans victorious. One thousand three hundred prisoners."

"Napoleon has fled by night to Paris."

Of course I do not say that these reports may not be true. Unfortunately I am not in New York, where I might hear some news (I suppose), but within sound of artillery of whose achievements it is here impossible to know anything definite. I put the items on record, however, because I am curious to know in my window (in good faith) by the white haired young Prussians, their motive being that I should thus transmit them beyond the sea to an American setting.

[Correspondence New York Herald.]

A Map for Every Officer.

Prince Waldbuig took out a map of the French province of Alsace, which he said had been given him by the topographical department of the Prussian army at Berlin. Each French officer looked at it carefully and stated whether maps like that were plentiful in the Prussian army. The Prince said that they were, and that almost every commissioned officer carried one with him. "Your wonder," replied the French officer, "that you beat us on our own ground, for you have infinitely better maps than we have of your own provinces." These words must tell you, of Alsace and Lorraine, have been made by the Prussians during the past few years. I have seen by me, and it helps me wonderfully. They are accurate in the minutest particulars.

McMahon's Topography.

As a contrast to this I may tell you that after MacMahon's fatal movement toward Sedan, by the time he had himself rode on to the farmhouse of a peasant, near Woerth, and asked the road to Saverne, a place on which he had determined to fall back.

Here, then, may be summed up in a very few words the causes which led to the results of Saturday last, the French side immense bravery, great dash, and utter recklessness as to suffering or discomfort. On the Prussian side overwhelming numbers, immense discipline, great steadiness of forethought, and a perfect management of those small things without which great achievements in this world are impossible.

French Courage.

Of the French pluck, courage, recklessness of life and power to bear fatigue there can be to question. Whether or no they have the intellect only have they no idea whatever, but they utterly despise anything of this sort. I am not exaggerating when I say that under the heaviest fire in Alsace, on the day, when big guns and chassepots were both playing upon them, as the hose of a fire engine plays upon a conflagration, they quietly, nay, cheerfully marched in better order, were in far more soldier-like form and infinitely more in hand than the French corps were when they marched out of Strasbourg a week ago, with their own generals watching them. Do you recollect what I wrote from Strasbourg about a certain age concerning a French regiment of hussers that had just arrived from Lyons and had left the horses of the corps to kick and fight each other as only stallions can fight and kick? That regiment (it took it all its baggage at Wissembourg this day week) was a type of the French army as it is now. Order and discipline in all matters in small matters and the discipline on parade of the men it regards as child's play. So long as the soldier keeps his arms ready for use and is able to make his ration of bread, he is quite will go well. Whether the result justifies these ideas I need hardly say.

The Siege of Strasbourg—Proclamation of Gen. Ulrich.

The Journal des Debats publishes the following proclamation, which it states has been affixed on the walls of Strasbourg:

"Disturbing rumors and panics have been spread, either by accident or design, within the past few days, in our brave city. Some individuals have cared to express the opinion that the place would surrender without a blow. We protest energetically, in the name of a population courageous and French, against these weak and criminal forebodings. The ramparts are armed with four hundred cannon. The garrison consists of 11,000 men, without reckoning the stationary National Guard. If Strasbourg is attacked, Strasbourg will defend herself as long as there shall remain a bullet, a biscuit, or a cartridge. The well-affected may reassure themselves; as to others they have but to withdraw.

"The General of Division, ULRICH.
"The Prefect of the Bas-Rhin, BARON PRON.
"STRASBOURG, August 10."

ALABAMA.

A Review of the Cotton Situation—Probability of a Shorter Crop than in 1869—How is Dealing the Voting—Some Nuts for Mr. Greeley.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

DALLAS COUNTY, ALA., Aug. 25.

Your valuable paper reaches the writer of this regularly on time, and he observes that your correspondents in various sections keep your readers well informed of the progress of their several localities, but for some reason Alabama has not, for some time past, had that conspicuous position in your columns which she, as one of your friends and admirers, should have. This neglect on our part we must no longer keep us in the background. Enter, then,

DALLAS COUNTY.

Is it the banner county of the State? I believe that is the normal condition of all counties, and you may as well rest us down so. You are perhaps aware that Dallas occupies a somewhat central position, from which fact the county (Selma) derives its name of the "Central City." In ante bellum days, Dallas was perhaps the largest slave county in the State, and in proportion, as wealth, intelligence and refinement then ruled "the day," so, as a matter of course, in these post bellum days, does ignorance and the negro race preside. It is needless to say that the present distressing this ridiculous and unnatural state of affairs; it will more properly belong to the political portion of my letter, to which we will come in time. For the present I propose discussing matters agricultural, and principally

COTTON.

Are you like Greeley? Do you know much about farming? I shall take it for granted that you know at least as much as that celebrated authority, and talk accordingly. The papers generally, the world at large, and Liverpool in particular, seem determined to impress the poor planter with the idea that, notwithstanding all the disadvantages under which cotton is laboring, the largest crop the world has ever seen is to be produced this blessed year 1870. So persistent are these unearthly "fears" that they have absolutely made themselves masters of the situation by sheer persistent talk, and

THE POOR "BULLS,"

if the unfortunate planters can be called such, have become so completely demoralized and scattered as the soldier whom General Lee addressed as he (the soldier) was retreating to the rear "minus by a bump." Let me pursue this subject a little. We are told that

THE COMING CROP

will reach four millions bales; and some enthusiastic "bear" prophesies still more, but there is one view of the question which I have never seems to strike the vision of these prophetic wiseacres, and that is, the amount of the x'aple that can be picked after it is made. Now, if, in 1859, the greatest crop ever known; if then, when the labor of the South was thoroughly disciplined and the picking force nearly double that of the present, and the cotton picked to the hand nearly double the quantity since picked by the laborers of to-day; if, under those favorable circumstances, the South barely succeeded in saving something over four million bales, it is unreasonable, how is it possible, with the present demoralized labor, the great majority of the women and children out of the field, and nearly all of the mules and horses, the experiences of the old plantation hands, to gather that amount? The use of powerful fertilizers and improved implements, machinery may keep the amount of cotton in the field up to the old standard, but, until machinery can be perfected to gather it, the actual supply must be limited to the hand picking forces. Of course we cannot tell what effect the European imbroglio may have upon the volume of our crop next year. Though why should affect it more unfavorably than other countries I am at a loss to know. The actual situation of cotton does not warrant its present depressed condition. The planter has lost heart and become demoralized.

HE IS COWED.

The unity of sentiment that prevailed among planters last season, and which produced such harmonious action in organizations, and speculators are taking advantage of the universal panic to dictate their own terms.

[Thousands of your readers are cotton-planters. Your excellent letter is a boon to the visitor to many a household in the far South, where at this moment there are anxious hearts concerning the prospects for the coming year in the country. Tell them to rally once more to present that same unbroken front that was presented last season. Let the cry be

"Cotton must be made!"

and let the world know that we will not part with our produce below cost. And the great staple will at once assume its rightful position in the markets of the world. Leaving the question of cotton, a few questions more, and to cruise operating against cotton now which did not operate last year. The producer could afford to make the crop, but he cannot gather the same, with the added cost of picking. We close on this subject with a prophecy. The crop of 1870 will fall below the crop of 1869. Mark the prediction. And now exit cotton and enter

POLITICS.

Perhaps you are aware that we in Alabama are on the eve of a most exciting political contest. The press is endeavoring to arouse the people to a realization of the importance of the occasion, and there is reason to believe that the white people of the State will throw off the spa by that has prostrated for the past two years, and come to the polls in force. The contest will

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE, MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 31, 1868.

Arrival and Departure of Mails at this Office.

Mails.	Due.	Hrs.	Close.	Hrs.
Chs. & Eastern	6:00 A.M. / 2:30 P.M.	9:15	1:30 / 3:30	1:30
Frankfort and Lexington	2:00	10:30	1:30	1:30
St. Louis	6:00	9:30	1:30	1:30
Memphis, Cin'ti & Louisville	6:00 A.M.	10:30	1:30 A.M.	1:30
Nashville, Mobile & New Orleans	6:00 A.M.	10:30	1:30 A.M.	1:30
Lebanon & Shelbyville	6:00	10:30	1:30	1:30
Bardstown	6:00		1:30	
Shelbyville	6:00		1:30	
Bardstown	2:00		1:30	
Shelbyville	2:00		1:30	
New Albany	6:00 A.M.		1:30 A.M.	
Jeffersonville	6:00 A.M.		1:30 A.M.	
Fayette, Versailles, Midway & Georgetown	11:00	7:00	2:00	12:00
Harrodsburg	6:00		2:00	
Harrodsburg	2:00		2:00	
Lexington & Maysville	6:00		2:00	
Lexington & Maysville